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## TIMBER AND PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES TO GET IMPROVED MACHINERY

ONEGA PLANT PLANS INCREASED OUTPUT -- Leninekoye Znamya, No 63, 1 Apr 49

A conference of workers, employees, and engineers at the Onega plant was held on 29 March to consider 1949 plans and the relation of the plant to the extensive plans for timber industry development in the Kerelo-Finnish SSR. G. N. Kupriyanov, secretary of the TsK KP(b) Karelia, gave the main report on the role of the plant in the new program.

The Onega plant is scheduled to produce twice the number of internal-combustion locomotives (motovoz) in 1949 and is to adopt production of couplings and windlasses for skiuding operations for the timber industry. Production costs are to be lowered 5 percent more than planned, turnover of working capital will be accelerated by 26 days, and 17,796,000 rubles of working capital will be released.

The Onega plant must consider the possibility of producing new machines for the timber industry. A new type of electric saw has been designed but has not yet been put into production in Onega. Compared with the present Vakop type, it has greater capacity, a high-frequency motor, weighs 8 kilograms instead of 19, and can be operated by one man. The plant should also organize production of hydroturbines, with capacities from 25 to 200 kilowatts, to meet the demand created by the planned extension of the electric power system in the republic's timber industry. The Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy has produced models of heat-insulating and trimming board from waste timber, (stumps, etc.). The Onega plan. must make the machinery necessary to produce such board immediately within the logging area.

The plant already has 'one much to modernize technology. Several days ago, it produced the first test model of a small internal-combustion locomotive, half the size of the usual one, to be used to haul timber directly from the clearing.

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After hearing speeches by some of the plant workers, the conference unanimously decided to assist in providing electric facilities for 15 logging settlements, including the installation of electric lighting in the Chalma and Pukhta settlements by 1 May 1949.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY CETS NEW MACHINERY -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 39, 26 Feb 49

Some of the largest USSR machine-building plants are producing machinery with the latest technical improvements for petroleum refineries. Plants of the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building have made valuable contributions.

The Podel'sk Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze has started production of stainless steel machinery, which will guarantee successful operation of the petroleum refinery at "Vtoroy Baku."

The "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" Plant at Taganrog is producing machinery for the removal of salt and water from petroleum

The "Krasnyy molot" Plant in Groznyy has been very successful in producing new types of machinery for high-quality petroleum refining.

The "Kometa," "Leninskaya kuznitsa," "Stal'most," and other plants have organized the production of machinery for hermetically sealing oil wells, which will enable the country to preserve thousands of tons of valuable petroleum.

BAKU PLANT MAKES IMPROVEMENTS -- Pravda, No 86, 27 Mar 49

The "Bakinskiy Rabochiy" Machine-Building Plant (director, R. Rzayev) in Baku has recently introduced many improvements to increase production. Automatic welding of heat-exchanger parts has released skilled workmen for other operations and eliminated a large amount of spoilage. In the foundry, casting of bushings (vtulka) for deep pumps is done in chill molds. The macking of forms and chipping of cast material no are done pneumatically. High-speed metal cutting has been adopted in the machine shops, and modernization of metal-cutting machines is being carried out. The plant has set up mechanical, metallographic, chemical, and measuring leboratories, as well se a laboratory for testing molding earths (formovochnaya zemlya). Intershop transportation of products has been improved.

The plant has pledged to produce 4 rubles 25 kopeks' worth of products per ruble of working capital during 1949, as against 3 rubles 35 kopeks' worth per ruble of working capital produced during 1948. It has also promised to release 1,200,000 rubles of working capital to the government.

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